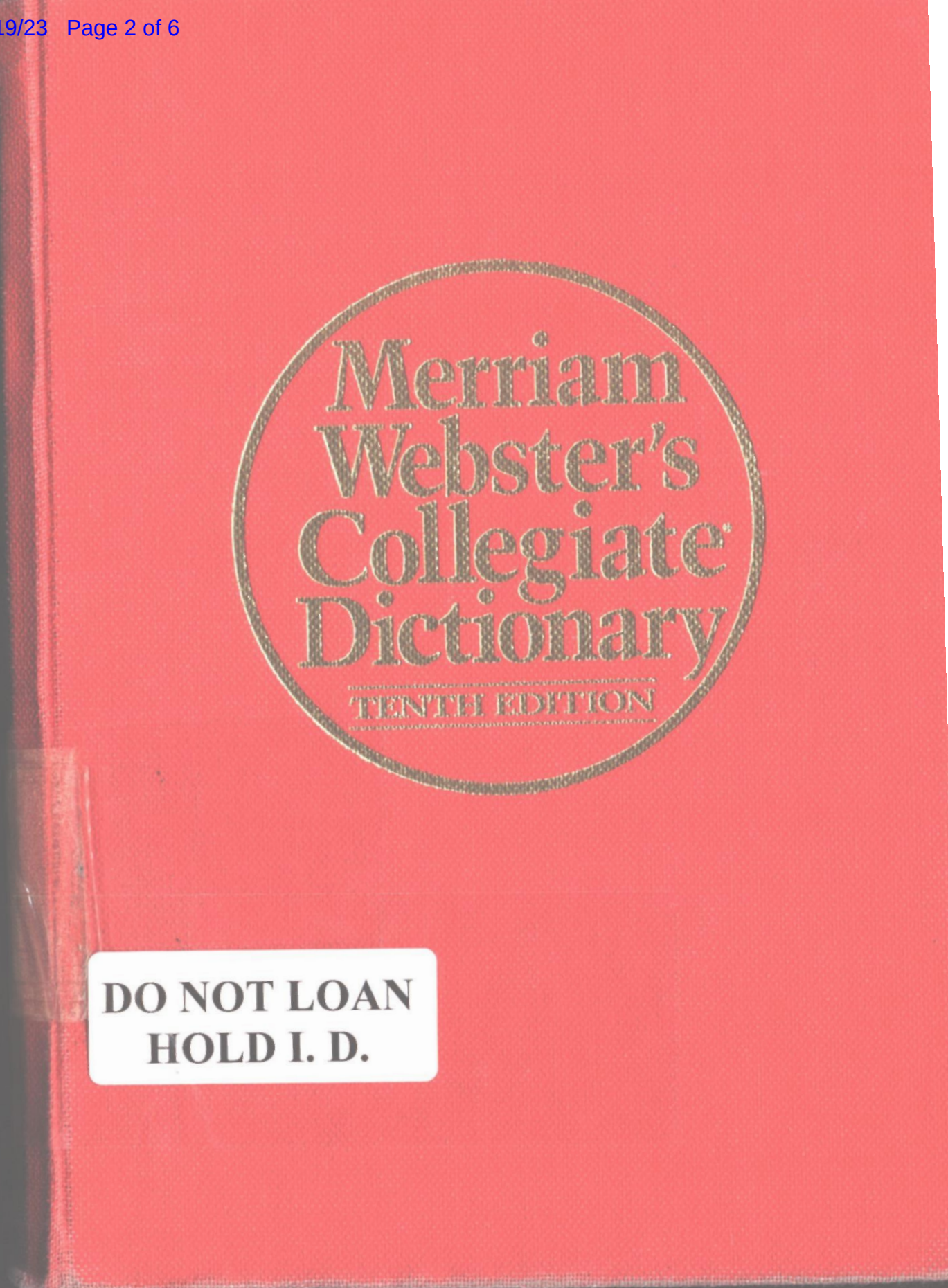


# **Exhibit 10**



The image shows the front cover of a red, textured book. In the center is a large, circular gold-colored border. Inside this circle, the title "Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary" is printed in a large, serif font. Below the title, the words "TENTH EDITION" are printed in a smaller, all-caps serif font, flanked by two horizontal lines of small dots.

# Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary

TENTH EDITION

**DO NOT LOAN  
HOLD I. D.**





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**flea-hop-per** \-hü-pär/ *n* (1902): any of various small jumping bugs that feed on cultivated plants

**flea market** *n* [trans. of *F. Marché aux Pucés*, a market in Paris] (1922): a usu. open-air market for secondhand articles and antiques

**flea-pit** \-pit/ *n* (1937) *Brit*: a dilapidated building usu. housing a movie theater

**flea-wort** \flee-wort, -wört/ *n* (bef. 12c): any of three Old World plants (esp. *Plantago psyllium*) whose seeds are sometimes used as a mild laxative — compare *PSYLLIUM SEED*

**fleece** \fleeʃ, -fleeʃ/ *n* [F. lit., arrow, fr. OF *fleeche*, of Gmc origin; akin to MD *vlieke* arrow, OE *fleogan* to fly] (1848): SPIRE: esp. a slender spike above the intersection of the nave and transepts of a church

**fleechette** \fla-'shet, -flee-/ *n* [F. fr. dim. of *fleeche* arrow] (1915): a small dart-shaped projectile that is clustered in an explosive warhead, dropped as a missile from an airplane, or fired from a handheld gun

**fleck** \flek/ *vt* [back-formation fr. *flecked* spotted, fr. ME, prob. fr. ON *flekköttr*, fr. *flekk* spot] (14c): 1: STREAK, SPOT (whitecaps ~ed the blue sea) 2: to color as if by sprinkling with flecks (his wit is ~ed with sarcasm) — James Atlas

**fleck** *n* (1598): 1: SPOT, MARK (a brown tweed with ~s of yellow) 2: FLAKE, PARTICLE (~s of snow drifted down)

**fledge** \fleej, -fledge/ *vt*; **fledgling** \fledge/ capable of flying, fr. ME *flegge*, fr. OE *flycge*; akin to OHG *flechi* capable of flying, OE *fleogan* to fly — more at FLY] (1566) of a bird: to acquire the feathers necessary for flight or independent activity ~ *vt* 1: to rear until ready for flight or independent activity 2: to cover with or as if with feathers or down 3: to furnish (as an arrow) with feathers

**fledgling** \fleej-ling/ *n* (1830): 1: a young bird just fledged 2: an immature or inexperienced person 3: one that is new (a ~ company)

**flee** \flee/ *vb* [fled, -flee] *vi* [OE *fleon*, fr. OE *fleon*; akin to OHG *flihan* to flee] (bef. 12c): 1: to run away often from danger or evil: FLY *b*: to hurry toward a place of security 2: to pass away swiftly: VANISH ~ *vt*: to run away from: SHUN

**fleece** \fleeʃ/ *n* [ME *fleece*, fr. OE *fleoec*; akin to MHG *vliuz* fleece and perh. to *L. pluma* feather, down] (bef. 12c): 1: a: the coat of wool covering a wool-bearing animal (as a sheep) *b*: the wool obtained from a sheep at one shearing 2: a: any of various soft or woolly coverings *b*: a soft bulky deep-piled knitted or woven fabric used chiefly for clothing

**fleece** *vb* [fleece, -fleece] (1537): 1: to strip of money or property by fraud or extortion *b*: to charge excessively for goods or services 2: to remove the fleece from: SHEAR 3: to dot or cover with fleecy masses

**fleece** \fleeʃ/ *adj* (1580): 1: covered with or as if with a fleece 2: of a textile: having a soft nap

**fleece** \fleeʃ/ *vb* [ME (Sc) *fleechen*] (14c) *dial*: COAX, WHEELIE

**fleece** \fleeʃ/ *adj* [fleece, -fleece] (1590): covered with, made of, or resembling fleece (a ~ winter coat)

**fleece** \fleeʃ/ *vi* [ME *fleeren*, of Scand origin; akin to Norw *fliere* to giggle] (15c): to laugh or grimace in a coarse derisive manner: SNEER

**fleece** *syn* see SCOFF — **fleece-ingly** \-tj-lee/ *adv*

**fleece** *n* (1604): a word or look of derision or mockery

**fleece** \fleeʃ/ *vb* [ME *fleien*, fr. OE *fleotan*; akin to OHG *fliozan* to float, OE *fliotan* to flow] (bef. 12c): 1: obs.: DRIFT 2: a: *archaic*: FLOW *b*: to fade away: VANISH 3: [fleece]: to fly swiftly ~ *vt*: to cause (time) to pass usu. quickly or imperceptibly

**fleece** *n* [ME *flete*, fr. OE *fleot* ship, fr. *fleotan*] (13c): 1: a number of warships under a single command; specif.: an organization of ships and aircraft under the command of a flag officer 2: GROUP 2a, *b*: esp.: a group (as of ships, planes, or trucks) operated under unified control

**fleece** *adj* [prob. fr. *fleece*] (ca. 1529): 1: swift in motion: NIMBLE 2: EVANESCENT, FLEETING ~ *syn* see FAST — **fleece-ly** \-lee/ *adv* — **fleece-ness** *n*

**fleece** *n* (1946): an admiral of the highest rank in the navy whose insignia is five stars

**fleece-foot-ed** \-fu-təd/ *adj* (ca. 1743): able to run fast

**fleece-foot-ed** \-fu-təd/ *adj* (1563): passing swiftly: TRANSITORY ~ *syn* see TRANSIENT — **fleece-ly** \-lee-tj-lee/ *adv* — **fleece-ly-ness** *n*

**Fleet Street** \flee-'t/ *n* [Fleet Street, London, England, center of the London newspaper district] (1882): the London press

**flee-shig** \fla-'shik/ *adj* [Yiddish *fleyshik*, fr. MHG *vleisch* meaty, fr. *vleisch* flesh, meat, fr. OHG *fleisk*] (1943): made of, prepared with, or used for meat or meat products — compare MILCHIG, PAREVE

**Flem-ing** \flee-ming/ *n* [ME, fr. MD *Vlaming* (akin to MD *Vlander* Flanders)] (12c): a member of the Germanic people inhabiting northern Belgium and a small section of northern France

**Flem-ish** \flee-mish/ *adj* (14c): of, relating to, or characteristic of Flanders or the Flemings or their language

**Flem-ish** *n* (ca. 1741): 1: the Germanic language of the Flemings that is made up of dialects of Dutch 2: *pl* in constr.: FLEMINGS

**Flemish giant** *n* (1898): any of a breed of very large solid-colored rabbits prop. of Belgian origin

**fense** \fens(t)s/ *vt* **fensed**; **fens-ing** [D *flensen* or Dan & Norw *fense*] (1820): to strip (as a whale) of blubber or skin

**flesh** \flesh/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *fleasc*; akin to OHG *fleisch* flesh and perh. to ON *fli* to fly — more at FLY] (bef. 12c): 1: a: the soft parts of the body of an animal and esp. of a vertebrate; esp. the parts composed chiefly of skeletal muscle as distinguished from visceral structures, bone, and integuments *b*: sleek well-fatted condition of body *c*: SKIN 2: a: edible parts of an animal *b*: flesh of a mammal or fowl eaten as food 3: a: the physical nature of human beings (the spirit indeed is willing, but the ~ is weak — Mt 26:41 (AV)) *b*: HUMAN NATURE 4: a: human beings: MANKIND *b*: living beings *c*: STOCK, KINDRED 5: a fleshy plant part used as food; also: the fleshy part of a fruit 6: *Christian Science*: an illusion that matter has sensation 7: SUBSTANCE (insights buried in the ~ of the narrative — Jan Carew) — **in the flesh**: in person and alive

**flesh** *vb* (1530): 1: to initiate or habituate esp. by giving a foretaste 2: *archaic*: GRATIFY 3: to clothe or cover with or as if with flesh; broadly: to give substance to — *usu.* used with *out* 4: to free from flesh ~ *vi*: to become fleshy — *often* used with *up* or *out*

**flesh and blood** *n* (bef. 12c): 1: corporeal nature as composed of flesh and of blood 2: near kindred — *used* chiefly in the phrase *one's own flesh and blood* 3: SUBSTANCE, REALITY

**fleshed** \flesht/ *adj* (15c): having flesh esp. of a specified kind — *often* used in combination (pink-fleshed) (thick-fleshed)

**flesh fly** *n* (14c): a dipteran fly whose maggots feed on flesh; esp.: any of a family (Sarcophagidae) of flies some of which cause myiasis

**flesh-ings** \flesh-izh/ *n pl* (1860): material removed in fleshing a hide

**flesh-ly** \flesh-lee/ *adj* (bef. 12c): 1: a: CORPOREAL, BODILY *b*: of, relating to, or characterized by indulgence of bodily appetites; esp.: LASCIVIOUS (~ desires) *c*: not spiritual: WORLDLY 2: FLESHY, PLUMP 3: having a sensuous quality (~ art) ~ *syn* see CARNAL

**flesh-ment** \flesh-mənt/ *n* [flesh] (1605) *obs*: excitement associated with a successful beginning

**flesh out** *vt* (1886): to make fuller or more nearly complete (museums fleshing out their collections with borrowed works) — **fleshed-out** *adj*

**flesh-pot** \flesh-pāt/ *n* (1592): 1: bodily comfort: LUXURY 2: a place of lascivious entertainment — *usu.* used in *pl*

**flesh wound** *n* (ca. 1674): an injury involving penetration of the body musculature without damage to bones or internal organs

**fleshy** \flesh-ee/ *adj* **flesh-ier**; **-est** (14c): 1: a: marked by, consisting of, or resembling flesh *b*: marked by abundant flesh; esp.: CORPULENT 2: a: SUCCULENT, PULPY (the ~ texture of a melon) *b*: not thin, dry, or membranous (~ fungi) — **flesh-iness** *n*

**fleshy fruit** *n* (1929): a fruit (as a berry, drupe, or pome) consisting largely of soft succulent tissue

**fletch** \fletch/ *vt* [back-formation fr. *fletcher*] (ca. 1656): FEATHER (~ an arrow)

**fletcher** \fletch-er/ *n* [ME *fleccher*, fr. OF *flechier*, fr. *fleeche* arrow — more at FLEECH] (14c): a maker of arrows

**fletch-ing** \-ching/ *n* (ca. 1930): the feathers on an arrow; also: the arrangement of such feathers

**fleur de coin** \flor-də-'kwa/ *adj* [F *à fleur de coin*, lit., with the bloom of the die] (ca. 1889): being in the preserved mint condition

**fleur-de-lis** or **fleur-de-lis** \flor-dē-'le/ *n* [F *flor-de-lis*, fr. OF *flor-de-lis*, fr. *flor* flower — more at FLOWER] (15c) of a heraldic cross: having the ends of the arms broadening out into the heads of fleurs-de-lis — *see* CROSS illustration

**fleur-de-lis** *n* (1889): a stylized fleur-de-lis used as a decorative element

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ash off her sleeve) ~ *vi* 1: to go or pass quickly or abruptly (a bird ~ed by) (~ing through some papers) 2: to direct flicks at something  
**flick** *n* [short for *flicker*] (1926): MOVIE  
**flick-er** *v* [flī-kər] *vb* **flick-er-ed**; **flick-er-ing** \-k(ə)-rīŋ\ [ME *flīkeren*, fr. OE *flīcan*] *vi* (bef. 12c) 1: to move irregularly or unsteadily  
**FLUTTER** 2: to burn or shine fitfully or with a fluctuating light 3: to appear briefly ~ *vi* 1: to cause to flicker 2: to produce by flickering ~ **flick-er-ing-ly** \-k(ə)-rīŋ-lē\ *adv*  
**flicker** *n* (1849) 1: a: an act of flickering b: a sudden brief movement c: a momentary quickening (a ~ of anger) d: a slight indication: HINT (a ~ of recognition) 2: a wavering light 3: MOVIE — often used in pl. — **flick-ery** \flī-k(ə)-rē\ *adj*  
**flicker** *n* [prob. imit. of its call] (1809): a large barred and spotted No. American woodpecker (*Colaptes auratus*) with a brown back that commonly forages on the ground for ants — compare RED-SHAFTED FLICKER, YELLOW-SHAFTED FLICKER  
**flick-knife** \flīk-nīf\ *n* (1957) *Brit*: SWITCHBLADE  
**flicked** *past of* **FLY**  
**flier** \flī-ər\ *n* (15c) 1: one that flies; *specif*: AIRMAN 2: a reckless or speculative venture — usu. used in the phrase *take a flier* 3: *usu* **flyer**: an advertising circular  
**flight** \flīt\ *n*, often *attrib* [ME, fr. OE *flyht*; akin to MD *vlucht* flight, OE *fleogan* to fly] (bef. 12c) 1: a: an act or instance of passing through the air by the use of wings (the ~ of a bee) b: the ability to fly (~ is natural to birds) 2: a: a passing through the air or through space outside the earth's atmosphere (~ of an arrow) (~ of a rocket to the moon) b: the distance covered in such a flight c: swift movement 3: a: a trip made by or in an airplane or spacecraft b: a scheduled airplane trip 4: a group of similar beings or objects flying through the air together 5: a brilliant, imaginative, or unrestrained exercise or display (a ~ of fancy) 6: a: a continuous series of stairs from one landing or floor to another b: a series (as of terraces or conveyors) resembling a flight of stairs 7: a unit of the U.S. Air Force below a squadron — **flight-less** \-ləs\ *adj*  
**flight** *vi* (1873): to rise, settle, or fly in a flock (geese ~ing on the marsh) ~ *vt*: **FLUSH**  
**flight** *n* [ME *fluht*, *flūht*; akin to OHG *fluht* flight, OE *fleōn* to flee] (13c): an act or instance of running away  
**flight attendant** *n* (1947): a person who attends passengers on an airplane  
**flight bag** *n* [1943] (1943) 1: a lightweight traveling bag with zippered outside pockets 2: a small canvas satchel  
**flight deck** *n* (1924) 1: the uppermost complete deck of an aircraft carrier 2: the forward compartment in some airplanes  
**flight engineer** *n* (1938): a flight crewman responsible for mechanical operation  
**flight feather** *n* (1735): one of the quills of a bird's wing or tail that support it in flight — compare **CONTOUR FEATHER**  
**flight lieutenant** *n* (1914): a commissioned officer in the British air force who ranks with a captain in the army  
**flight line** *n* (1943): a parking and servicing area for airplanes  
**flight path** *n* (1911): the path in the air or space made or followed by something (as a particle, an airplane, or a spacecraft) in flight  
**flight pay** *n* (1928): an additional allowance paid to military personnel who take part in regular authorized aircraft flights  
**flight plan** *n* (ca. 1936): a usu. written statement (as by a pilot) of the details of an intended flight (as of an airplane or spacecraft) usu. filed with an authority  
**flight recorder** *n* (1939): a crashworthy instrument for recording flight data (as airspeed and altitude)  
**flight suit** *n* (1944): a usu. one-piece garment esp. of fire-resistant fabric worn esp. by military aircrews  
**flight surgeon** *n* (1925): a military medical officer trained in aerospace medicine  
**flight-test** \flīt-test\ *vi* (1930): to test (as an airplane or spacecraft) in flight  
**flighty** \flī-tē\ *adj* **flight-ier**; **-est** (1552) 1: SWIFT 2: lacking stability or steadiness: a: easily upset: VOLATILE (a ~ temper) b: easily excited: SKITTISH (a ~ horse) c: CAPRICIOUS, SILLY — **flight-ily** \flī-tē-ē\ *adv* — **flight-i-ness** \flī-tē-nəs\ *n*  
**flim-flam** \flīm-flām\ *n* [prob. of Scand origin; akin to ON *flim* mockery] (ca. 1538) 1: DECEPTION, FRAUD 2: deceptive nonsense  
**flimflam** *vi* **flim-flam-ming**; **flim-flam-mer** (1660): to subject to a flimflam — **flim-flam-mer** *n* — **flim-flam-mery** \flīm-flām-erē\ *n*  
**flim-sy** \flīm-zē\ *adj* **flim-si-er**; **-est** [perh. alter. of *flim* + *-sy* (as in *tricksy*)] (1702) 1: a: lacking in physical strength or substance (~ silks) b: of inferior materials and workmanship 2: having little worth or plausibility — **flim-sily** \-zē-lē\ *adv* — **flim-si-ness** \-zē-nəs\ *n*  
**flimsy** *n*, pl **flim-sies** (1857) *chiefly Brit*: a lightweight paper used esp. for multiple copies; *also*: a document printed on flimsy  
**flinch** \flīnch\ *v* [MF *flēschir* to bend, of Gmc origin; akin to MHG *lenken* to bend, OHG *hlanca* flank — more at LANK] (1579): to withdraw or shrink from or as if from pain: WINCE; *also*: to tense the muscles involuntarily in anticipation of discomfort *syn* see RECOIL — **flinch** *n* — **flinch-er** *n*  
**flin-ders** \flīn-dərz\ *n* pl [ME *flēndris*] (15c): SPLINTERS, FRAGMENTS  
**fling** \flīŋ\ *vb* **flung \flīŋ-ŋ\; **fling-ing** \flīŋ-ŋ\ [ME, perh. of Scand origin; akin to ON *flēngja* to whip] *vi* (14c) 1: to move in a brusque or headlong manner (*flung out of the room in a rage*) 2: of an animal: to kick or plunge vigorously 3: *Scot*: CAPER ~ *vt* 1: a: to throw forcefully, impetuously, or casually (*flung herself down on the sofa*) (clothes were *flung on the floor*) b: to cast as if by throwing (*flung off all restraint*) 2: to place or send suddenly and unceremoniously (was arrested and *flung into prison*) 3: to give unrestrainedly (*flung himself into music*) *syn* see THROW — **fling-er** \flīŋ-ər\ *n*  
**fling** *n* (1589) 1: an act or instance of flinging 2: a: a casual try or involvement b: a casual or brief love affair 3: a period devoted to self-indulgence  
**flint** \flīnt\ *n* [ME, fr. OE; akin to OHG *flins* pebble, hard stone] (bef. 12c) 1: a massive hard quartz that produces a spark when struck by steel 2: an implement of flint used in prehistoric cultures 3: a: a piece of flint b: a material used for producing a spark; *esp*: an alloy**

(as of iron and cerium) used in lighters 4: something resembling flint in hardness — **flint-like** \-līk\ *adj*  
**flint corn** *n* (1705): an Indian corn (*Zea mays indurata*) having hard horny usu. rounded kernels with the soft endosperm enclosed by a hard outer layer  
**flint glass** *n* (1683): heavy brilliant glass that contains lead oxide, has a relatively high index of refraction, and is used in lenses and prisms  
**flint-lock** \flīnt-lāk\ *n* (1683) 1: a lock for a gun or pistol having a flint in the hammer for striking a spark to ignite the charge 2: a firearm fitted with a flintlock  
**flinty** \flīn-tē\ *adj* **flint-ier**; **-est** (1536) 1: resembling flint; *esp*: STERN, UNYIELDING 2: composed of or covered with flint — **flint-ily** \flīn-tē-ē\ *adv* — **flint-i-ness** \flīn-tē-nəs\ *n*  
**flip** \flīp\ *vb* **flipped**; **flip-ping** \flīp-ŋ\ *vi* (1616) 1: to toss: as to cause to turn over in the air (~ a coin); *also*: TOSS (~ me the ball) (~ one end of the scarf over your shoulder) 2: a: to cause to turn and esp. to turn over (*flipped the car*) (*flipping the pages of*) b: to move with a small quick motion (~ a switch) ~ *vi* 1: to make a twitching or flicking movement (the fish *flipped and flopped on the deck*); *also*: to change from one position to another and esp. turn over (the car *flipped*) 2: LEAF 2 (*flipped through the pages*) 3: slang a: to lose one's mind or composure — often used with *out* b: to become very enthusiastic  
**flip** *n* (1695) 1: a mixed drink usu. consisting of a sweetened spiced liquor with beaten eggs 2: an act or instance of flipping 3: the motion used in flipping 4: a somersault esp. in the air  
**flip adj** (ca. 1847): FLIPPANT, IMPERTINENT  
**flip-flop** \flīp-flāp\ *n* (1600) 1: the sound or motion of something flapping loosely 2: a backward handspring b: a sudden reversal (as of direction or point of view) 3: a usu. electronic device or a circuit (as in a computer) capable of assuming either of two stable states 4: a rubber sandal loosely fastened to the foot by a thong — **flip-flop** *vi*  
**flip-pan-cy** \flī-pān(t)-sē\ *n*, pl **-cies** (1746): unbecoming levity or pertness *esp*: in respect to grave or sacred matters  
**flip-pant** \flī-pānt\ *adj* [prob. fr. *flīp*] (1605) 1: archaic: GLIB, TALKATIVE 2: lacking proper respect or seriousness — **flip-pant-ly** *adv*  
**flip-per** \flī-pər\ *n* (1822) 1: a: a broad flat limb (as of a seal or cetacean) adapted for swimming b: a flat rubber shoe with the front expanded into a paddle used in skin diving 2: one that flips  
**flip-psy** \flī-pē\ *adj* (1967): loose and flaring at the bottom (a ~ skirt)  
**flip side** *n* (1949) 1: the reverse and usu. less popular side of a phonograph record 2: a reverse or opposite side, aspect, or result (the *flip side* of deficient saving... is overconsumption — R. S. Gay)  
**flirt** \flārt\ *vb* [origin unknown] *vi* (1583) 1: FLICK 2: to move in a jerky manner ~ *vi* 1: to move erratically: FLIT 2: a: to behave amorously without serious intent b: to show superficial or casual interest or liking (~ed with the idea); *also*: EXPERIMENT (a novelist ~ing with poetry) 3: to come close to — used with *with* (the temperature ~ed with 100°) *syn* see TRIFLE — **flirt-tion** \flārt-tā-shən\ *n*  
**flirt-er** \flārt-ər\ *n* — **flirty** \flārt-ē\ *adj*  
**flirt** *n* (ca. 1590) 1: an act or instance of flirting 2: a person who flirts  
**flirt-tious** \flārt-tā-shəs\ *adj* (1834): inclined to flirt: COQUETISH — **flirt-tious-ly** *adv* — **flirt-tious-ness** *n  
**flit** \flīt\ *vi* **flit-ted**; **flit-ting** [ME *flitten*, of Scand origin; akin to ON *flytjask* to move, OE *fleotan* to float] (13c) 1: to pass quickly or abruptly from one place or condition to another 2: archaic: ALTER, SHIFT 3: to move in an erratic fluttering manner — **flit** *n*  
**flitch** \flīch\ *n* [ME *flieche*, fr. OE *flieche*; akin to OHG *fleisk* flesh — more at FLESH] (bef. 12c) 1: a side of cured meat; *esp*: a side of bacon 2: a: a longitudinal section of a log b: a bundle of sheets of veneer laid together in sequence  
**flitter** \flī-tər\ *vi* [freq. of *flit*] (1534): FLUTTER, FLICKER  
**flitter** *n* (1554): one that flits  
**fliv-ver** \flī-vər\ *n* [origin unknown] (1910): a small cheap usu. old automobile  
**float** \flōt\ *n* [ME *flote* boat, float, fr. OE *flota* ship; akin to OHG *flōt* raft, stream, OE *fleotan* to float — more at FLEET] (bef. 12c) 1: an act or instance of floating 2: something that floats in or on the surface of a fluid: as a: a device (as a cork) buoying up the baited end of a fishing line b: a floating platform anchored near a shoreline for use by swimmers or boats c: a hollow ball that floats at the end of a lever in a cistern, tank, or boiler and regulates the liquid level d: a sac containing air or gas and buoying up the body of a plant or animal — compare PNEUMATOPHORE 1 e: a watertight structure giving an airplane buoyancy on water 3: a tool or apparatus for smoothing a surface (as of wet concrete) 4: a government grant of a fixed amount of land not yet located by survey out of a larger specific tract 5: a vehicle with a platform used to carry an exhibit in a parade b: the vehicle and exhibit together 6: a: an amount of money represented by checks outstanding and in process of collection b: the time between a transaction (as the writing of a check or a purchase on credit) and the actual withdrawal of funds to cover it c: the volume of a company's shares available for active trading in the auction market 7: a soft drink with ice cream floating in it — **floaty** \flō-tē\ *adj*  
**float** *vi* (bef. 12c) 1: to rest on the surface of or be suspended in a fluid 2: a: to drift on or through or as if on or through a fluid (yellow leaves ~ed down) b: WANDER 3: of a currency: to find a level in the international exchange market in response to the law of supply and demand and without any restrictive effect of artificial support or control ~ *vt* 1: a: to cause to float in or on the surface of a fluid b: to cause to float as if in a fluid 2: FLOOD (~ a cranberry bog) 3: to smooth (as plaster or cement) with a float 4: a: to put forth (as a proposal) for acceptance b: to place (an issue of securities) on the market c: to obtain money for the establishment or development of (an enterprise) by issuing and selling securities d: NEGOTIATE (~ a loan)  
**float-tation** *var of* FLOTATION  
**float-er** \flō-tər\ *n* (1717) 1: one that floats b: a person who floats something 2: a person who votes illegally in various polling places 3: a person without a permanent residence or regular employment b: a worker who moves from job to job; *esp*: one without*



cheap showy brilliance: **GARISHNESS** 2: an angry or fierce stare 3: a surface or sheet of smooth and slippery ice

**glar-ing** 'glar-in, 'glar-adj (14c) 1: having a fixed look of hostility, fierceness, or anger 2: a: shining with or reflecting an uncomfortably bright light b: (1) **GARISH** (2): vulgarly ostentatious 3: obstructively and often painfully obvious (a ~ error) **syn** see **FLAGRANT**

**glar-ing-ly** 'in-le-adv **glar-ing-ness** n

**glar-y** 'glar-e, 'glar-adj **glar-ier**; **-est** (1632): having a dazzling brightness: **GLARING**

**glas-nost** 'glaz-, 'nost, 'glas-, 'glaz-, 'gläs- n [Russ *glasnost*], lit., publicity, fr. *glasnyi* public, fr. *glas* voice, fr. OCS *glasŭ* — more at **CALL** (1986): a Soviet policy permitting open discussion of political and social issues and freer dissemination of news and information

**glass** 'glas, 'glas- n, often attrib [ME *glas*, fr. OE *glas*; akin to OE *golu* yellow — more at **YELLOW**] (bef. 12c) 1: any of various amorphous materials formed from a melt by cooling to rigidity without crystallization: as a: a usu. transparent or translucent material consisting esp. of a mixture of silicates b: a material (as obsidian) produced by fast cooling of magma 2 a: something made of glass: as (1): **TUMBLER**, **also**: **GLASSWARE** (2): **MIRROR** (3): **BAROMETER** (4): **HOUGLASS** (5): **BACKBOARD** b: (1): an optical instrument or device that has one or more lenses and is designed to aid in the viewing of objects not readily seen (2): **FIELD GLASSES**, **BINOCULARS** — usu. used in pl. c: a device used to correct defects of vision or to protect the eyes that consists typically of a pair of glass or plastic lenses and the frame by which they are held in place — called also **eyeglasses**, **spectacles** 3: the quantity held by a glass container 4: **FIBERGLASS** — **glass-ful** 'glas-fəl n — **glass-less** 'lās-adj

**glass** n (14c) 1 a: to provide with glass: **GLAZE** 1 b: to enclose, case, or wall with glass (the sunroom was ~ed in) 2: to make glassy 3 a: **REFLECT** b: to see mirrored 4: to look at through an optical instrument (as binoculars) — **vi**: **GLAZE** 1

**glass-blowing** 'v-blo-nŋ n (ca. 1829): the art of shaping a mass of glass that has been softened by heat by blowing air into it through a tube — **glass-blower** 'v-blo-ŋ n

**glass ceiling** n (1986): an intangible barrier within the hierarchy of a company that prevents women or minorities from obtaining upper level positions

**glass eye** n (1687) 1: an artificial eye made of glass 2: an eye having a pale, whitish, or colorless iris — **glass-eyed** 'v-id-adj

**glass fiber** n (1882): **FIBERGLASS**

**glass harmonica** n (ca. 1909): a musical instrument consisting of a series of rotating glass bowls of differing sizes played by touching the dampened edges with a finger

**glass-house** 'glas-, 'haus- n (14c) 1: a place where glass is made 2 chiefly Brit: **GREENHOUSE** 3 Brit: a military prison

**glass-ice** 'glas-ē or **glassy** n, pl **glass-ies** (1887): a playing marble made of glass

**glass-line** 'glas-sen- n (1916): a thin dense transparent or semitransparent paper highly resistant to the passage of air and grease

**glass jaw** n (1940): vulnerability (as of a boxer) to knockout punches

**glass-maker** 'glas-, 'ma-ka- n (1576): one that makes glass — **glass-making** 'v-ki-nŋ

**glass-paper** 'glas-, 'pā-par- n (1815) Brit: abrasive paper coated with pulverized glass and used like sandpaper — **glasspaper** v

**glass snake** n (1709): any of a genus (*Ophisaurus*) of limbless snake-like lizards of the southern U.S., Eurasia, and Africa with a fragile tail that readily breaks into pieces

**glass sponge** n (1875): any of a class (Hexactinellida) syn. *Synallospongia* of chiefly deep-water siliceous sponges with 6-rayed spicules and a skeleton often resembling glass when dried

**glass-ware** 'glas-, 'war- n (1745): articles made of glass

**glass wool** n (1879): glass fibers in a mass resembling wool and being used esp. for thermal insulation and air filters

**glass-work** 'glas-, 'wɔrk- n (1611) 1: a: the manufacture of glass or glassware; also: glaziers' work b: pl: **GLASSHOUSE** 1 2: **GLASSWARE** — **glass-work-er** 'v-wɔrk-ka- n

**glass-wool** 'v-wɔrk-, 'wɔrk- n [fr. its former use in the manufacture of glass] (1597): any of a genus (*Salicornia*) of woody jointed succulent herbs of the goosefoot family with leaves reduced to fleshy sheaths

**glassy** 'glas-ē adj **glass-ier**; **-est** (14c) 1: resembling or made of glass 2: having little animation: **DULL**, **LIFELESS** (~ eyes) — **glass-ily** 'v-lā-ē-adv — **glass-iness** 'v-lā-ē-nēs n

**glassy-eyed** 'v-id-adj (1895): marked by or having glassy eyes

**Glauber's salt** 'glau-bə(z)- n [Johann R. Glauber †1668 Ger. chemist] (1736): a colorless crystalline sulfate of sodium Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>·10H<sub>2</sub>O used esp. in dyeing, as a cathartic, and in solar energy systems — called also *Glauber salt*; sometimes used in pl.

**glau-coma** 'glau-, 'kō-mā, 'glō- n [L. cataract, fr. Gk *glaukōma*, fr. *glaukōn* to have a cataract, fr. *glaukos*] (1885): a disease of the eye marked by increased pressure within the eyeball that can result in damage to the optic disk and gradual loss of vision

**glau-con-ite** 'glō-kō-nit- n [Gk *glaukonitē*, irreg. fr. Gk *glaukos*] (1836): a mineral consisting of a dull green earthy iron potassium silicate occurring in greensand — **glau-con-ite-ic** 'glō-kō-nit-ik-adj

**glau-cous** 'glō-kō-s-adj [L. *glauco*, fr. Gk *glaukos* gleaming, gray] (1671) 1 a: of a pale yellow-green color b: of a light bluish gray or bluish white color 2: having a powdery or waxy coating that gives a frosted appearance and tends to rub off — **glau-cous-ness** n

**glaze** 'glāz v **glazed**; **glaz-ing** [ME *glasen*, fr. *glas* glass] v (14c) 1: to furnish or fit with glass 2 a: to coat with or as if with a glaze (the storm glazed trees with ice) b: to apply a glaze to (~ doughnuts) 3: to give a smooth glossy surface to ~ vi 1: to become glazed or glassy (my eyes glazed over) 2: to form a glaze — **glaz-er** 'glāz- n

**glaze** n (1752) 1: a smooth slippery coating of thin ice 2 a: (1): a liquid preparation applied to food on which it forms a firm glossy coating (2): a mixture mostly of oxides (as silica and alumina) applied to the surface of ceramic wares to form a moisture-imperious and often lustrous or ornamental coating b: a transparent or translucent coating applied to modify the effect of a painted surface c: a smooth glossy or lustrous surface or finish 3: a glassy film

**glaze** v **glazed**; **glaz-ing** [prob. blend of *glare* and *glaze*] (1601) ar-

**glazed** 'glāzd-adj (15c) 1: covered with or as if with a glassy film (~ eyes) 2: marked by lack of expression

**glaz-ier** 'glā-zhər, 'zē-ər- n (14c): one who sets glass — **glaz-zi-er** 'glā-zh(ə)-rē, 'glā-zē-ə-rē n

**glaz-ing** 'glā-zŋ- n (1677) 1: the action, process, or trade of fitting windows with glass 2 a: **GLASSWORK** b: **GLAZE** 3: transparent material (as glass) used for windows

**gleam** 'glem- n [ME *gleem*, fr. OE *gleam*; akin to OE *geolu* yellow — more at **YELLOW**] (15c) 1 a: a transient appearance of subdued or partly obscured light (the ~ of dawn in the east) b: (1): a small bright light (the ~ of a match) (2): **GLINT** (a ~ in his eyes) 2: a brief or faint appearance (a ~ of hope) — **gleamy** 'gle-mē-adj

**gleam** vi (1508) 1: to shine with or as if with subdued steady light or moderate brightness 2: to appear briefly or faintly (a light ~ed in the distance) ~ vt: to cause to gleam **syn** see **FLASH**

**glean** 'glēn- v [ME *glenen*, fr. MF *glenier*, fr. LL *glennare*, of Celtic origin; akin to OIr *doglenn* he selects] vi (14c) 1: to gather grain or other produce left by reapers 2: to gather information or material bit by bit ~ vt 1 a: to pick up after a reaper b: to strip (as a field) of the leavings of reapers 2 a: to gather (as information) bit by bit b: to pick over in search of relevant material (~ing old files for information) 3: **FIND OUT** — **glean-able** 'gle-na-bəl-adj — **glean-er** n

**glean-ings** 'gle-nŋz- n pl (15c): things acquired by gleaming

**glebe** 'gleb- n [L. *gleba* clod, land] (14c) 1 *archaic*: LAND, *specif*: a plot of cultivated land 2: land belonging or yielding revenue to a parish church or ecclesiastical benefice

**glede** 'glēd- n [ME, fr. OE *glida*; akin to OE *glidan* to glide] (bef. 12c): any of several birds of prey (as a kite of Europe)

**glee** 'gle- n [ME, fr. OE *gleo* entertainment, music; akin to ON *glý* joy, and perh. to Gk *chleuē* joke] (bef. 12c) 1: exultant high-spirited joy: **MERRIMENT** 2: a part-song for usu. male voices

**glee club** n (1844): a chorus organized for singing usu. short pieces

**gleed** 'glēd- n [ME, fr. OE *glēd*; akin to OE *glowan* to glow] (bef. 12c) *archaic*: a glowing coal

**glee-ful** 'gle-fəl-adj (1586): full of glee: **MERRY** — **glee-ful-ly** 'v-fəl-ē-adv — **glee-ful-ness** n

**gleek** 'glek- vi [origin unknown] (1590) *archaic*: **GIBE**, **JOKE**

**glee-man** 'gle-mən- n [ME *gleman*, fr. OE *gleoman*, fr. *gléo* + *man* man] (bef. 12c): **JONGLEUR**

**glee-some** 'gle-səm-adj (1603) *archaic*: **GLEEFUL**

**gleet** 'glēt- n [ME *glet* slimy or mucous matter, fr. MF *glete*, fr. L. *glittus* viscous; akin to L. *gluten* glue — more at **CLAY**] (14c): a chronic inflammation (as gonorrhea) of a bodily orifice usu. accompanied by an abnormal discharge; also: the discharge itself

**gleg** 'gleg-adj [ME, fr. ON *glögg* clear-sighted] (14c) Scot: marked by quickness of perception or movement

**glei-za-tion** 'glā-'zā-shən- n (1938): development of or conversion into gley

**glen** 'glēn- n [ME (Sc), valley, fr. (assumed) ScGael *glenn*; akin to Mir *glend* valley] (15c): a secluded narrow valley

**glen-gar-ry** 'glēn-'gar-ē- n, pl **-ries** often cap [Glenarry, valley in Scotland] (1845): a woolen cap of Scottish origin — called also *glenarry bonnet*

**glen plaid** 'glēn- n [short for *glenurquhart plaid*, fr. *Glen Urquhart*, valley in Inverness shire, Scotland] (1926): a twill pattern of broken checks; also: a fabric woven in this pattern — called also *glen check*

**gley** 'glē- n, often attrib [Ukrainian *glei* clayey earth; akin to OE *clæg* clay — more at **CLAY**] (1927): a sticky clay soil or soil layer formed under the surface of some waterlogged soils — **gleyed** adj

**gley-ing** 'glē-ŋ- n (1949): **GLEIZATION**

**glia** 'glē-, 'glī- n [NL, fr. MGK *glue* — more at **CLAY**] (1891): **NEUROGLIA** — **glial** 'glī- n

**gliadin** 'glī-dān- n [It *gliadina*, fr. MGK *glia*] (ca. 1828): **PROLAMIN**, esp: one obtained by alcoholic extraction of gluten from wheat and rye

**glib** 'glīb-adj **glib-ber**; **glib-best** [prob. modif. of LG *glibberig* slippery] (1593) 1 a: marked by ease and informality: **NONCHALANT** b: showing little forethought or preparation: **OFFHAND** (~ answers) c: lacking depth and substance: **SUPERFICIAL** (~ solutions to knotty problems) 2 *archaic*: **SMOOTH**, **SLIPPERY** 3: marked by ease and fluency in speaking or writing often to the point of being insincere or deceitful (a ~ politician) — **glib-ly** adv — **glib-ness** n

**glide** 'glīd- v **glid-ed**; **glid-ing** [ME, fr. OE *glidan*; akin to OHG *glitan* to glide] vi (bef. 12c) 1: to move smoothly, continuously, and effortlessly (swans gliding over the lake) 2: to go or pass imperceptibly (hours glided by) 3 a: of an airplane: to descend gradually in controlled flight b: to fly in a glider 4: to produce a glide (as in music or speech) ~ vt: to cause to glide

**glide** n (1596) 1: the act or action of gliding 2: a calm stretch of shallow water flowing smoothly 3: **PORTAMENTO** 4 a: a less prominent vowel sound produced by the passing of the vocal organs to or from the articulatory position of a speech sound — compare **DIPHTHONG** b: **SEMI-VOWEL** 5: a device for facilitating movement of something; esp: a circular usu. metal button attached to the bottom of furniture legs to provide a smooth surface

**glide path** n (1936): **GLIDE SLOPE**

**glider** 'glī-dər- n (15c) 1: one that glides: as a: an aircraft similar to an airplane but without an engine b: a porch seat suspended from an upright framework 2: something that aids gliding

**glide slope** n (ca. 1949) 1: the proper path of descent for an aircraft preparing to land; esp: such a path indicated by a radio beam 2: the radio beam that marks a glide slope



glenarry

\ə\ abut \ə\ kitten. F table \ər\ further \ə\ ash \æ\ ace \æ\ mop, mar  
 \ə\ out \ə\ chin \e\ bet \e\ easy \ə\ go \ə\ hit \ə\ ice \ə\ job  
 \ŋ\ sing \ŋ\ go \ŋ\ law \ŋ\ boy \ŋ\ thin \ŋ\ the \ŋ\ loot \ŋ\ foot  
 \y\ yet \ə\ vision \ä\ k, ʰ, æ, œ, ɛ, ɪ, ʏ see Guide to Pronunciation